

# THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Ed. & Prop'r.

Iron made in Alabama is steadily pushing its way into the markets of the Old World.

Of the eighty-one millions of dollars appropriated by the Chilian budget, no less than \$39,000,000 are for army and navy expenditures.

In the seventeenth century the average duration of life was only thirteen years; in the eighteenth, twenty; in this century it is thirty-six. Look out for the twentieth.

Hurray for the Iowa cow! exclaims the Dubuque Herald. She is one of the greatest sources of wealth the state affords, and is doing her work quietly, faithfully and well. During the past year she produced wealth to the value of \$42,000,000, which is more than all the silver mines in the country did.

The Florida deer is but little more than half the size of the deer of North-eastern United States, and for this reason beside certain cranial characteristics and the larger molar and premolar teeth Mr. Bangs describes it as a distinct species, though probably others would be content with calling it a climatic variety.

The Canadian department of agriculture estimates the population of the Dominion to be 5,123,438, a gain of rather less than 360,000 since the census of 1891. In 1890 there were two states of the Union that exceeded Canada in population—New York, with 5,997,853 inhabitants, and Pennsylvania, with 5,258,014.

A number of northern Indiana counties have perfected organizations whereby it is agreed not to purchase farming implements this year. A system of exchange has been agreed upon. The leaders in the movement disclaim the establishment of a boycott on manufacturers or dealers, and state that the organizations are the outgrowth of business and financial depression.

The English show their acute knowledge of the savage character by sending, on a mission to Abyssinia, men who are over six feet in height. Judged by the native standard they will be persons of far more consequence than even the royal prince and his staff, who are in the country representing France. If England scores some important advantage from this shrewd device it will not be the first time in the history of her African ventures.

The New York Independent says: "We would give a cordial welcome to the United States of Australia, for that is virtually what the Federal Convention at Adelaide has proposed. The executive department is to consist of a governor-general and council, the legislative is modeled upon our Congress, and the judicial is similar to our federal supreme court. The governor-general, unlike our president, is to be appointed from—London. This will be a chief tie connecting the new government with the crown."

A Missouri woman who is so very pious that she will do no work on the Sabbath day was very much annoyed by the fact that her hens would not as conscientiously refrain from all labor on Sunday, but persisted in laying eggs in disregard of the biblical injunction to rest on the Sabbath day. She was undecided whether she ought to dispose of such impious and heathenish fowls or not, when the brilliant idea struck her of giving all the eggs laid on Sunday to the church of which she was a member. She has acted on this idea, and now a regular source of income of the church is the proceeds of these eggs.

In order to understand the extraordinary attitude of the European powers in connection with the conflict between Greece and Turkey, it must be remembered that whereas most of the enormous national debt of the Ottoman Empire is in the hands of French, English, and Austrian bondholders, well-nigh the entire state liabilities of Greece are held by German investors. Inasmuch as a war between Turkey and Greece would tend still further to embarrass the finances of these two heavily indebted countries, and thus compromise the interests of their foreign bondholders, the great powers have decided that under no circumstances would they permit any conflict to take place.

# THE TIRZAH ENCAMPMENT.

A Column of Palmetto Doings Arranged for the Fireside.

## MURDERED AND THEN BURNED.

The Deadlock Broken--Anderson's New Court House--Railroads Assessed--Election of Officers.

A special to the State from Beaufort of the 13th says: On Wednesday morning last at Levy's Cross Roads, in this county, the lifeless remains of an old man named Wm. M. Murray were found in his store, which the murderers, after finishing their horrible crime burned up. The mutilated remains of the poor old man were found behind the counter with his throat cut. The demons had knocked out his eye with an iron bar, dragged him into the yard and split his head open and then dragged it back into the shop, and after cutting the throat left the body and retreated. One negro was arrested and he told of the others who were implicated or accessories. They were arrested in Savannah later and will be brought here. Robbery, no doubt, was the motive for the crime, which is one of the most horrible and brutal that has ever occurred in this county.

Speaking of the big annual encampment of Alliancemen in York county, the Rock Hill Herald says: "The committee of arrangements for the annual Alliance encampment of York county met at Tirzah on the 8th. Hon. W. N. Elder was elected temporary chairman and W. E. Gertys temporary secretary. The chairman exclaimed that the object of the meeting was to fix the time and place for holding the next encampment. It was unanimously decided that Tirzah should be the place and the date Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of August, this year. All sub-committees were continued as before. J. Frank Ashe was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James C. Ashe of the committee of finance." Mr. Sibley has accepted the invitation to attend the encampment; so has Senator Tillman. The committee is endeavoring, through Senator Tillman, to secure the attendance of Mr. Wm. J. Bryan.

The railroads of the State have had their property assessed for the year 1897, though the figures are subject to change. The annual meeting of the State board of equalization of railroad property was held in Columbia last week in the office of the comptroller general, all the members being present, and the assessment for taxation per mile was fixed on all railroad property in the State. The valuations were left identically the same as last year with but three exceptions. In the case of the Green Pond, Wateree and Branchville road the assessment was raised from \$4,000 per mile to \$4,350; the Port Royal and Western Carolina line was increased from \$8,500 per mile to \$7,500, and the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia went up from \$7,000 per mile to \$8,000. Last year the total assessment of railroad track for taxation in this State was \$22,935,262, the mileage being 2,573. The total valuation of all railroad property in the State, including track, was \$23,940,162.

There is no longer a deadlock in the State phosphate commission in the matter of granting the request of the citizens of Beaufort in behalf of the further reduction of the phosphate royalty in order to keep the Coosaw company from ceasing operations yet awhile. Governor Ellerbe last week cast his ballot in the vote on Mr. Taylor's proposition in regard to the reduction of 25 cents per ton to apply to all rocks already on hand, and thereby the matter is left exactly where the commission left it upon the occasion of its recent meeting in Beaufort. The Coosaw company, which seems to be the only company raising any protest of consequence about the action of the board, will probably carry out its threat to go out of business.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met in Abbeville last week and elected the following officers, and selected Charleston as the next place of meeting: Grand master, O. G. Falls, Clifton; deputy grand master, W. E. Avery, Columbia; grand warden, Edward Bacon, Lockhart; grand chaplain, E. W. Lee, Whitney; grand secretary, W. S. Brown, Columbia; grand treasurer, H. Endel, Greenville; grand marshal, R. F. Hanis, Abbeville; grand conductor, H. W. Deters, Charleston; grand guardian, J. L. Gray, Columbia; grand herald, G. W. Byers, Piedmont; representative to Lovering Lodge, Past Grand Master D. K. H. Keeps, Langley.

The building committee on the new court house at Anderson has accepted the plans of Mr. Frank H. Milburn, of Charlotte, N. C. The court house is to be 70x90 feet, three stories high, heated with hot air, and to cost \$27,000. The jail will cost \$88,000, and the committee accepted Mr. Milburn's plans for that also.

Governor Ellerbe last week issued a requisition on the Governor of Florida for a negro wanted in Sumter county by the name of Commodore Council, who murdered Emanuel Singleton in 1896 in Rafting Creek township, and made his escape and was living in Palatka.

Carrie Brown, a student of Allen University, Columbia, attempted to commit suicide by taking "rough on rats," because she failed in her final examinations, saying she could see no object in life.

Darlington is to have another tobacco warehouse. The company has been organized, and is known as the Carolina Tobacco Warehouse. Capital stock, \$2,500.

Laurens is to have a new Methodist church.

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

A Glance at Carolina's Insurance Business Work; Done Last Year.

In the absence of any office of insurance commissioner in this State the duties of that office are devolved upon the comptroller general. There are several acts relating to the licensing and control of insurance companies in force in this State, and the business causes the comptroller's office much trouble. He has just succeeded in getting the reports of the several companies doing business in South Carolina on file and has made up a general statement which will be issued in a few days showing the business done in South Carolina.

There are fifty-one fire insurance companies operating in South Carolina. The insurance written by these companies during the year 1896 amounted to \$44,089,947. The premiums received amounted to \$646,472; while the losses incurred amounted only to \$282,877. This means that about \$363,615 paid by the people of the State went outside the State during the year.

The Liverpool, London and Globe did the largest business, the insurance written amounting to \$4,461,009 the premiums collected being \$74,721. The following were the other companies doing the largest business.

	Writ-	Pre-
	ten.	miums.
Hartford Fire.....	\$2,848,086	\$51,859
N. Y. Home Ins. Co..	2,482,916	33,872
Ins. Co. of North America.....	2,296,810	24,815
N. Y. Centennial Ins. Co.....	2,101,625	30,815
American Fire (Phil.)	1,599,800	24,384
Royal Ins. Co.....	1,688,066	29,280
North British and Mercantile.....	1,558,919	19,069

The Boston Fire and Marine did the smallest business, writing only 14,500, the premiums being \$216. The Niagara Fire of New York had the smallest losses--\$91. The Liverpool, London and Globe sustained the greatest loss--\$42,316, the Royal of Liverpool coming second with \$80,667.

As to the life insurance companies 30 are operating in South Carolina. The Life Insurance Company of Virginia heads the list with \$1,216,901 written in 1896, the premiums being 69,035. The company really standing at the head of the list so far as the premiums are concerned is the Mutual Life of New York, with \$1,111,105 written and \$230,341 premiums collected. It also sustained the heaviest losses--\$129,514. From the standpoint of premiums the New York Life comes second with \$181,359 in premiums on \$895,057 written. The losses were \$88,212. Then comes the Equitable with \$169,919 in premiums on \$567,449 written, the losses being \$117,688. The Mutual Benefit of New York wrote \$408,186, receiving \$79,181 in premiums; the losses were \$35,024.

The premiums of the Mutual Reserve fund were \$44,839 while the losses were \$55,000. The Penn Mutual of Philadelphia collected \$30,744 in premiums and had losses amounting to \$33,530. The smallest business written was \$1,630, the losses being \$2,000, by the Banker's Guar. Fund Life Association. The New England Mutual had the smallest losses--\$962.

The total life insurance business written amounted to \$17,125,243; the premiums were \$593,149, while the losses were \$380,373.—The State.

## AT A GREAT EXPENSE.

The Charleston Naval Reserves Complain of their Treatment.

As has been stated before, the navy department has decided to have the naval reserves of South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina hold a joint encampment at Port Royal during the month of June or July. The department has communicated with the military authorities of each of the States and secured their approval of the plan and it is more than probable that the encampment will be held. Lieutenant Gibbons, of the navy will be in charge of the encampment.

It is by no means certain that the Charleston companies will attend the encampment. Commander Pinkney says that he has opened correspondence with the navy department, and unless certain of his demands were acceded to, he would not take his men to Port Royal. He said that the local companies of the naval reserve have been treated rather shabbily by the State as well as the navy department. Their wants had not been supplied and the companies had been left to take care of themselves. Commander Pinkney says that the companies were at a great expense to maintain their armories, etc., and were financially unable to purchase uniforms appropriate for their service. He says that the government has been requested to supply uniforms, and unless they were given the Charleston naval reserves would certainly not go to Port Royal. Commander Pinkney states also that the State or navy department would have to pay for the sustenance of his men during their encampment. Commander Pinkney says that the men sacrificed enough when they forfeited ten or fourteen days' salary to attend and they should not be compelled to pay also for their rations. Not only the rations but the culinary articles would also have to be furnished his men or the encampment would take place without the Charleston contingent.

LEE COUNTY.

The Old Salem Scheme Under a New Name.

Mr. G. F. Parrott was in Columbia last week and made application for the holding of an election for Lee county. This is the old Salem county idea under a new name. It is proposed to take seventy square miles more from Sumter than under the old arrangement; thirty-five less from Darlington and fifty less from Kershaw. The county if voted will contain 412 square miles, eighty-three being in Darlington, seventy-five in Kershaw and 254 in Sumter. All the papers in the case have been submitted to the Attorney General and if they are found correct the Governor will order the election at once. The people in the proposed section are largely in favor of the scheme by a large majority and the promoters seem to have no doubt about the result. As Salem county it was defeated by a narrow margin.—Register.

# STORY OF A HERMIT.

His Name is John Starnes and He Lives In a Crib.

## A HERO OF TWO WARS.

Generally He Does Not Like to Accept Money or Other Help—He Does Not Like Company, Either.

"F. C. W." in a communication to the Columbia State discusses the life of a hermit, John Starnes, near Blacksburg, as follows:

"When Cherokee county took from York the township containing Blacksburg, her people were probably not aware that they were depriving York of what not many counties in this civilized land can boast of—a hermit.

"About four and a half miles from Blacksburg and two miles from the North Carolina line, lives, or rather subsists John Starnes. He is now an old man, not many mile posts from his three score years and ten. If the reader were a traveler along the road that leads by this old man's abiding place he would probably pass on without once thinking that a human being is living in such a 'crib,' as I heard it called. But a being of the genus homo does eke out an existence there that seems to satisfy his wants. If, however, the occupant of this shanty were to be in sight as you passed, you would surely gaze in surprise and want to stop. You would see a decrepit old man, with his rags that he calls clothes hanging from his body as if they might fall off at any minute. Yet despite his miserable appearance, if his pictures are a true likeness, he bears a striking resemblance to a distinguished living Carolinian, who is well known as a hero of two wars.

"But this John Starnes is anything but a war hero, if reports do not do him an injustice. It is not known how long he has been living as a hermit, but for many years past he has lived a secluded life in York county. In the dark days of the war for southern independence, when so many of his countrymen had given their life blood for their States and so many others were still battling against an overpowering enemy, the conscription officer is said to have gotten on the track of John Starnes, then in his vigorous youth, but his vigorous youth did not want to battle for his country, and still supposing rumor does not slander him, determined to outwit and escape that conscription officer. Luckily for him such a thing as a dry goods box was then in his neighborhood, and under the box John went. Who would have suspected that there was a man under that box? Not the conscription officer at any rate, and John Starnes escaped the duty of bearing arms against the invaders of his country. He, of course, was then compelled to keep himself in hiding and it is supposed that he took to the woods then and has lived his lonely life ever since that time.

"He owns about two acres of land where he lives, but does very little towards cultivating it. It is not known how he lives, though occasionally he does go to a neighbor to borrow coffee or something else when he is without such articles.

"His hut is a miserable affair, with an entrance so low that he has to crawl in. He is said to sleep in a box. Perhaps he has a fondness for boxes, as one possibly saved him from a Yankee's bullet.

"The hermit does not like company, and is quite quarrelsome when inquiries are made about himself. He will talk, however, if questions are asked about general subjects as if information were generally sought of him.

"The neighbors call him 'Wild John Starnes,' but he says he is not so damn wild as you might suppose." Some years ago a neighbor bought his land in order to get him to move away. But after the purchase money had been paid he gave it back and refused to move. He has been at his present home(?) (what is home without a woman?) for at least 10 years, and in the woods probably ever since the war.

"Of recent years photographs have been taken of him, but much against his wish. A photographer, of Blacksburg, has several different pictures of him and has sold many of them in distant cities and to passengers at the station here on through trains.

"Generally he does not like to accept money or other help. He possesses a very old musket, probably one that was used in the war. He has no fireplace or stove in his hut, but in very cold weather he builds a fire outside.

"He has relatives who have offered him a home, but he always refuses. Very occasionally he hires himself out for a day's work, but as a rule he lives in a mysterious way."

## SIMON COOPER'S SINS.

His Crimes Still Bearing Deplorable Seed--Two More Victims.

A special to the State from Sumter says: As a sequel to the hellish deeds of the human tiger, Simon Cooper, whose name will go down in history as the most brutal and cruel murderer that this country ever produced, two more victims have been added to his list, and while they were not murdered they have been doomed to a living death.

It will be remembered that Mr. Jesse Baker lived almost in front of the Wilson house and, with his wife and son, witnessed the heinous acts of Cooper, who, after completing his bloody work, came out of the house and deliberately raised his Winchester and fired at the Bakers while they were standing on their piazza.

Since the commission of the appalling crime the nervous strain has been too great on both Mr. and Mrs. Baker. They are constantly in dread of being murdered and Mrs. Baker has been declared insane and will be taken to the asylum. Mr. Baker is said to be in a worse condition than his wife, as he has tried on more than one occasion to take his own life.

It is thought by the friends of the unfortunate couple that if they were separated for a while it might be the means of restoring them to mental health.

## THE STATE LOSES.

The Agricultural Hall Case Decided By the Supreme Court.

The State has lost the Agricultural Hall case and the State Dispensary will have to move out sooner or later and seek other quarters. The following dispatch explains itself:

Washington, May 11.—The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for the Circuit of South Carolina in the "Agricultural Hall" case, involving the title to the agricultural hall in Columbia, S. C. Edward B. Wesley, of New York, bought the property of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, but there were alleged irregularities in the purchase and he brought suit against J. E. Tindal, the Secretary of the State and J. R. Boyles, who had been employed by the Secretary of the State to guard the property to secure possession. Tindal and Boyles, in the lower courts, contended that they were mere custodians of the property and that the State could not be sued, but the possession of the property was given to Wesley. The judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Harlan, who held that the State was not necessarily a party to the suit.

The Columbia State says: The decision complicates matters very much and has the authorities worried a little. If the dispensary has to seek other quarters it will be at no small cost to the State. In the meantime the Vanderoock case is pending; if the decision in that case is against the State it cannot be denied that the dispensary business will be practically destroyed. Thus it is said that the dispensary system may be changed from a source of profit to a great expense.

Behind it all is the great danger to the State of having the Blue Ridge scrip declared valid. Mr. Wesley has other payments to make on the property when they fall due and he will doubtless tender this scrip, being now in possession of the premises.

If the dispensary has to vacate, the authorities have two places in view. One is the old Congaree cotton mill, near the union depot and the other is the Standard warehouse, owned by Mr. Caldwell Robertson, on Gervais street. This latter place will be most likely selected. It is a very long one-story brick building, used during the war for printing Confederate money. It will take a considerable amount of money to establish the dispensary therein.

## BACHELORS OF DIVINITY.

The Annual Commencement of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

The commencement of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary occurred in Columbia last week, and the proceedings were of the greatest interest to the friends of the graduates as well as of the institution.

Dr. Stacy presented the diplomas in a very interesting talk, and as each graduate got his diploma it carried along with it the right to write Bachelor of Divinity after his name. This was an innovation in the history of the institution and its customs. Heretofore graduates simply received their diplomas which carried with them no honorary degree. The graduates welcomed the change and think the board of trustees is right, and that it was something that should have been done before.

Following is a list of the graduates: W. R. Hafner, York; W. R. Minter, Laurens; H. R. Murchison, Abbeville; F. K. Sims, Chester; R. L. Rogers.

The following received certificates, having taken special courses: J. A. Dorritte, of Maryland; C. A. McPheters, of Missouri; C. B. Batchford, of York county; W. W. Saddler, of Anderson, and E. C. Vass of Savannah.

Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Elberton, Ga., made the parting remarks to the students and graduates.

The Seminary has had a very successful year and it is gratifying to know that the prospects for next year are most encouraging.

The board of trustees re-elected Dr. J. D. Tadlock for the present, but appointed a committee to get some suitable men to fill the chairs of "Church Government and History" and "Natural Sciences in Connection with Revelation." These positions will be filled at the next meeting.

The following trustees were elected: Synod of South Carolina—Rev. J. G. Richards, Blenheim; Rev. C. W. Humphreys, D. D., Lancaster; Rev. W. W. Mills, Camden; Mr. W. A. Clark, Columbia; Rev. W. M. McPheters, D. D., Columbia; Rev. A. A. James, Pacolet.

Synod of Georgia—Rev. H. F. Hoyt, D. D., Elberton; Mr. W. C. Sibley, Augusta; Col. M. A. Candler, Atlanta; Rev. James Stacy, D. D., Newnan.

Synod of Alabama—Rev. B. Cecil, D. D., Selma; Rev. J. L. Brownlee, Union Springs; John H. Miller, Birmingham.

Synod of Florida—Rev. W. E. McIlwaine, Pensacola; Rev. W. W. Elwang, Orlando.

## CHURCH PROTESTS.

Against the Awful Crime of Killing People.

At Anderson last week the following resolutions were passed by the Episcopal Diocesan convention:

Whereas, the growing disregard of human life has caused the crime of homicide to become more and more prevalent and flagrant in our land until the blood guiltiness of our people has become an offense and crying shame to the sensibilities of the church and State and believing that public opinion should be greatly influenced and can be most safely formed upon the principle of Christian morality.

Resolved, That this council do express their solemn condemnation of this terrible evil, and in order to arouse a wholesome public sentiment upon this most serious subject.

Resolved, further, that the bishop be requested to issue an address, praying in the name of this council, the cooperation of the clergy of all churches and religious denominations in this effort and requesting them to join the clergy of the church upon one day to be appointed in preaching upon one subject and appealing to the people of the State to put away the curse of blood-guiltiness which cries out, alas, from the land against us.

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

Spain has more sunshine than any other country in Europe. The yearly average in Spain is 3000 hours; that of Italy, 2300; Germany, 1700; England, 1400.

Sediments, or stratified rocks, are invariably those which have been laid down under water. They are always recognizable as such, because divided into these layers, which the action of the water always produces.

One of the small varieties of huckleberry is fertilized by a bee, which, coming underneath the flower and filling his proboscis up in order to get the honey, the flower throws a shower of pollen in his face, to be carried to the next host.

The long undulating folds in which the Appalachians were produced when first thrown up are characteristic of mountain ranges the world over. The Alps, the Pyrenees, the Caucasus, Himalayas, Andes and Rockies are built in just that way. They are enormously thick beds or masses, and they are all ridged up into these folds.

Professor Nobbe, the well-known plant physiologist of Saxony, says that he has produced, "on a commercial scale, pure cultures of the different bacteria, which are efficient in affixing the nitrogen of the air in a form available for plant food, and he has them for sale in small glass bottles." It is said that soil can be inoculated with these organisms for the modest sum of \$1.25 an acre.

The flowers of all the pumpkins are monoecious—having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers, but both growing upon the same individual plant; they also bear perfect flowers containing both organs. Nevertheless, the pistils and stamens not developing at the same time, it is impossible for the flowers to fertilize themselves. This same necessity for insect aid in the fertilization of flowers is well known in Australia, with both the red clover and the apple.

The bats pass the winter in caves, the attics of houses and barns, or in hollow trees, hanging downward by their hind claws, eating nothing and moving not. All the carnivora, or flesh eaters, as the mink, skunk, opossum, fox and wolf, are in winter active and voracious, needing much food to supply the necessary animal heat of the body. Hence they are much more bold than in summer, and the henyard or sheep pen of the farmer is too frequently called upon to supply this extra demand.

## Temporary Telephones.

In many towns quite a feature of the telephone service is the number of instruments put in temporarily by the advice of the doctor, for service during the time when it is specially imperative that the patient should be free from excitement. This gives the friends of the family the chance of making inquiries without putting either party to the trouble of a formal call, and is usually very much to the advantage of the patient. But the latest idea in telephone applications comes from Mobile, where the local telephone company is said to have arranged with patrons who are ordered to take medicine at frequent intervals during the night, to call them up on the telephone when it is time to take the dose. The receiver is carried to the bed and placed close to the ear of the sleeper, with a call bell of low tones. Another curious point has just been brought out. So many burglaries have been frustrated by the police appearing on the scene at a most inconvenient time for the burglars—in response to a telephone call from the inmates of the house—that the first thing a crackman now does on getting into a house is to cut the telephone wires. This was done in a recent case of housebreaking, but the lady of the house quickly evaded matters by pressing a button at the head of the stairs and instantly lighting every electric lamp in the house. The disgusting publicity which this involved was too much for the feelings of the thieves, who forthwith decamped.

## Making Birch Oil.

Connecticut farmers have found a comfortable side profit in gathering the twigs, branches and saplings of black birch for the birch-oil distilleries. By protecting the young growth, crops are quickly raised. The birch brush has brought from \$1.50 to \$3 a ton. The birch oil has sold at \$5 to \$8 a pound, but is now less. One ton of birch yields four pounds of oil. Farmers can make the oil themselves. The distillery may be any rough building, and the machinery is inexpensive. The birch twigs, not over two inches in diameter, are cut in lengths of five inches, and thrown into water-tight tanks with copper bottoms, in which are coils of steam pipes. Three feet of water is poured in, the tanks hermetically sealed, and steam is turned into the pipes. The water is kept boiling six hours, and the steam rising passes into a pipe which runs in the form of a worm into a barrel of cold water constantly renewed. The steam is condensed in the worm and the oil drips from the end of the pipe into a pail. It was formerly clarified from a dull brown to a light green after this process. Now this is done by spreading a heavy woolen blanket over the birchwood inside the tank, and the oil drips out pure and ready for market.—Chicago Journal.

## A Modern Exodus.

A great emigration movement of Russian Hebrews from the Vistula provinces to Africa is taking place at the present moment. The movement has reached such proportions in several districts of these provinces that the Hebrew male population is greatly diminished, and business in the shops is principally carried on by women.